

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1865.

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To Correspondents.
We notice on the part of Anonymous Communications, that some of our correspondents are not only untruthful, but also untruthful in their statements. We are not responsible for the statements of our correspondents, but we are responsible for the statements of our own reporters. We are not responsible for the statements of our correspondents, but we are responsible for the statements of our own reporters. We are not responsible for the statements of our correspondents, but we are responsible for the statements of our own reporters.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By an arrival from Panama, at San Francisco we learn that the town of Angelito had been taken possession of by 500 French soldiers. Previously Alvarez had withdrawn his forces, amounting to 1,500. He was confident of maintaining the national cause throughout the State of Queretaro.

GENERAL NEWS.

On the 27th ultimo two citizens of Pickens County, Georgia, went to church during service, and called for two men against whom they had some grudge. The men refusing to go, they went in, and at once commenced firing. One man was mortally wounded. On Wednesday following, Dr. L. Harper went, with three citizens and three soldiers, to arrest them; found them with three other men in a house, armed and doors barricaded. Two citizens approached the house to entreat them to surrender, when they were shot dead. A general fight ensued, lasting half an hour, two desperadoes being then killed and a third mortally wounded. The other two rushed out of the house and attempted to escape by running. One was immediately killed, and the other said he would surrender, when he was dispatched by bayonets.

A passenger and freight train on the Toledo, Wabash and Great Western Railroad came in collision near Island Grove station about 10 o'clock on Sunday night. One of the engines was thrown from the track and pretty badly smashed up, though, strange to say, no one was severely injured. A special train on the same road bearing the 15th Illinois Regiment from Camp Butler to Springfield, Ill., ran off the track about 5 o'clock on Monday evening, occasioned by the breaking of an axle of one of the engines. Several soldiers were somewhat, though not severely, injured.

A fast woman, named Nellie Otis, or Curtis, robbed a man of \$4,000 in this city, on Friday night last, and the next day went to Boston. There she gave away \$3,500, but finally recovered \$2,700 of it. The real owner then arrived, and secured less than one-half of the original amount. He refuses to prosecute.

While General Grant was returning from Indianapolis on an early hour on Wednesday morning, the switch at the end of the curve at Guilford had been turned, intentionally, and the car in which the General was seated was thrown from the track and dragged some distance. No one, however, was injured.

Work is very much delayed in the Baltimore shipyards by the refusal of the white caulkers to do any work until the negro caulkers, who have been employed many years, are discharged. On Tuesday a large number of ship-carpenters, painters and joiners stopped work for the same reason.

Since Saturday 500 pardons have been granted by the President, for the greater part to persons in Virginia, Georgia and Mississippi. Yesterday the President's room was thronged with pardon-seekers, either to obtain their documents or information as to where they may be found.

A boiler exploded at Pratt & Company's rolling mill in Buffalo yesterday morning, killing two men and wounding about twelve others. A section of the boiler, weighing about half a ton, was hurled through the building, a distance of about three hundred feet.

The Alabama Convention has passed the election ordinance. By its provisions all State elections are to be left to the people, and to be held in November. Considerable discussion was had on the basis of representation, but no action has yet been taken.

Four convicts escaped from the Jackson State Prison early on Monday morning by getting through the hospital to the roof, and by swinging down with a sheet to the guard-house roof. Among them was the negro Dale, a celebrated convict.

The Circuit Court at Memphis last week served a writ of habeas corpus upon Gen. Smith, for the surrender of three men arrested by the military, charged with an attempt to kill a soldier. Gen. Smith immediately delivered up the prisoners.

The Freshman Class in Yale already numbers 120, and a few more, it is supposed, will be admitted, making it one of the largest classes ever in the institution. Liviana has secured 79 of these Freshmen, and the Brothers in Unity 70.

Col. Insole of St. Joseph, Mo., in a letter to his family from the Plains, says that G. J. Parker of the 7th Michigan Cavalry was recently taken to a wagon by Indians, surrounded with bacon, and in that position burned to death.

In the Wirz trial yesterday the time was occupied in examining witnesses for the defense. Nothing very important was elicited. Counsel Baker had another passage-at-arms with the Court.

The Convention of Evangelical Christians met at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday. Chas. Justice Chase was absent. President and 300 delegates enrolled, representing 19 different denominations.

The United States steamers Saratoga and Lawrence sailed from San Francisco on the 14th and 15th of August, in pursuit of the Shenandoah. They are of good speed and very heavily armed.

A mass convention of the colored men of Wisconsin is called to be held at Milwaukee on the 9th of October, to consider the best means for securing the right of suffrage.

The bark Houston, from New-Orleans to Galveston, was recently blown ashore on Galveston Island, 16 miles from Galveston. There were some hopes of saving her.

Early Wednesday morning, a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, carrying Gen. Sherman, was thrown from the track east of Lawrenceburg. No one was injured.

The Circuit Court of the United States at Milwaukee ordered a decree for the foreclosure and sale of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad on Wednesday.

Gov. Hamilton of Texas has issued a proclamation ordering an ad valorem tax of 12 1/2 cents per \$100; also, a poll-tax of \$1 on every voter.

The wife of a naval officer was swindled out of \$7 in this city yesterday, by the fraudulent use of express envelopes and telegraph blanks.

There is a great scarcity of laborers at Galveston, Texas, ordinary laborers readily commanding \$1 per day.

Nearly 500 Post-Offices have been reopened in the Southern States since May last.

Gens. Butler and Gillmore were among the arrivals in Washington yesterday.

Gold was steady yesterday at 147 1/4 all day yesterday, and closed at 147 1/4. The Cuts, at Boston, bring \$27,500 in gold. Government bonds are strong. Border State stocks are not in much demand. The miscellaneous list is steady. Railway shares, early in the day, were strong and in demand with quite a large business. At the public call

prices were lower under heavy sales to realize profits. At the Second Board the market was firm and stocks were in good demand at the close. Money is abundant at 5 per cent on call. Commercial paper is more plenty, and best is quoted 6 1/2 per cent. Second-rate is 9 1/2 per cent.

A letter from the Hon. E. C. Cabell on "White Emigration to the South," and other miscellany, will be found on the sixth and seventh pages of to-day's paper.

The election returns in Colorado show that the State Constitution is adopted by a large majority, except the clause sanctioning negro-suffrage.

The State Convention of Massachusetts Democrats was held yesterday at Worcester, and went through the form of nominating a ticket for the ensuing election, at the head of which they put the name of Gen. Darius N. Couch of Taunton for Governor. The gallant General will know, for once, how it feels to be very badly beaten. Among the rotten old planks of a Democratic platform the Convention put in the new one pledging the support of the party to President Johnson.

A paper of St. Petersburg, in a series of articles on the frightful incendiarism which for some time has been prevalent in Russia and Poland, offers a new explanation of the origin of the fires. It states that there is a great probability that the fires were the work of a band consisting almost exclusively of Jews, who speculated upon the high compensation paid by the insurance company. Their agents became agents of the company, and often succeeded in deceiving it as to the value of the merchandise and other movable property assured. The principal members of the band have been arrested and await judgment. As to the complexity of the revolutionary party, it has been most indignantly denied by Alexander Herzen, the well-known chief of that party.

CONNECTICUT.

A few more days, and the people of our sister State will vote upon the amendment granting manhood suffrage. The issue, as we have said, is local but more particularly national. The war does not seem to have given us manhood suffrage—or rather the war did give it—while the fence men and the mossy politicians threw it away. We shall have to struggle for it, to meet prejudices, to oppose narrow and hostile organizations and educate the people to it. To do this we must have words of cheer and comfort from Connecticut. Alone of all the New-England States, she denies to intellect, industry and labor what she gives to the more thing of the skin. New-England should be a unit in this great cause, and, when she has united, the moral effect upon the Nation will be sublime.

The new issues are gradually shaping themselves. We had hoped they might have been of a different character. We trusted that so far as America was concerned the ideas of politics, the theory of our freedom and laws had been determined forever, that the foundations were perfect and we might go on with the superstructure. There are many questions connected with American prosperity—the tariff, internal improvements, our mining system, international relations, manufactures, our whole system of social and political economy—which demand the serious attention of the people. If the legitimate results of the war had been properly appreciated, we might be ready to enter into all these questions and determine them. So long as a fundamental error remains our system will always be pernicious, and we must labor to remove it. In that work we must have the hearty sympathy of Connecticut.

Friends, but a few days remain to you. Work unceasingly, earnestly to the hour of the ballot. You have a strong opposition to meet, for our enemies feel as we feel that the contest is national and not local. The battle may be more earnest, but the victory will be greater.

NEW-JERSEY.

There are certain topics which the New-Jersey Democratic orators, with characteristic modesty, omit from their harangues to the returned soldiers. The soldiers naturally and justly feel a pride in their services to the country. If the Democrats had had their way during the last four years, they would have stopped the war, and there would have been no country to serve and save. While the New-Jersey soldiers were fighting the Rebels, the New-Jersey Democrats in Congress were voting to refuse money to carry on the war. They would have withheld all pay from the soldiers, and left their wives and children at home to suffer and starve, rather than see the Union cause succeed. Not satisfied with that demonstration of their hatred, they disfranchised the men who fought for the Stars and Stripes. If you ask a Democratic orator to-day why his party did that, he will tell you, if he answers you frankly, that they knew that the soldiers would not fight one way and vote another. As they were fighting the Southern Rebels, they would not be likely to vote for the Northern Copperheads. So the Northern Copperheads concluded it was better for them the soldiers should not vote at all.

Mr. —, we beg pardon, "Gen." — Runyon wants to be Governor now by help of those same soldiers' votes which he and his party would not allow to be cast during the war. If there was any more bitter opponent of the war, or any more unscrupulous advocate of party measures against the soldiers, than he was, we have not had the ill fortune to meet with him. Still, he was not a very prominent man, and seems to have been nominated partly because he had made himself less obnoxious than able men of the same party. But a man doesn't need to make a great speech to prove himself a friend of traitors. Even Runyon talked a little from time to time, and got himself reported in newspapers scant of matter. We find him in 1863 declaring, "if ever there was a God-forsaken Administration, this was." We find him so late as last Fall stumping the State for McClellan, while the soldiers were still a-field, insolently saying: "No union who wears the livery of Abe Lincoln ought to be allowed to approach within one mile of the polls on election day!" "Minion" and "Lincoln hireling!"

were very safe names to give the soldiers while Runyon's party could keep them from voting. We wonder if Runyon uses the same affectionate term now that they are to get nearer to the polls than "one mile."

The Union men of New-Jersey are prosecuting their canvass with energy and hope because they feel that they and their candidates are entitled to the votes of the men who helped save the Union. The reduced majority by which New-Jersey went for McClellan was given before the soldiers got home. That majority may be overcome by the votes heretofore fraudulently and unpatriotically kept out of the ballot-box, and our friends all through the State are working hard to insure its being so.

EMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH.

A letter elsewhere printed from the Hon. E. C. Cabell, formerly a Representative in Congress from the State of Florida, will be read with interest. The statements of Mr. Cabell are frank and just. The North and South have been educated to hate each other; on the part of the North the hatred being that of men who are assailed; on the part of the South that of men who despise those who cringe to them. Now that Slavery is dead, let the feeling of bitterness it engendered pass away. Speaking for a portion of the North, we can say that we have no sentiment but one of kindness for the Southern people. We desire to see every trace of war speedily obliterated; the valleys to blossom as the rose, peace and good-will take the place of passion and hatred, and the plowshare pass over the fiercely contested battlefield. We desire to aid the South in the work of reconstruction in every possible way. Any movement that looks to its prosperity we shall gladly assist. We believe with Mr. Cabell, that no country can ever attain true greatness without developing free labor, and we are glad to see him so anxious to give it a fair trial. That trial will never be fair, however, unless it is comprehensive and just. In many parts of the South, Slavery exists in every form except the ennobled and auction-block. Free labor does not mean slave labor paid in money. "Freedman" does not mean "freeman," and until Mr. Cabell and his friends come to see that free labor must have dignity, hope and power, that the way from the plow to the ballot-box must be unobstructed by State laws or the prejudice against country, color or religion, their plan will never succeed. We make the slave a vagabond when we close the door of advancement and progress.

There is another point in Mr. Cabell's argument which we desire especially to commend, and that is, his invitation to Northern white men to go South and purchase lands. No country on the earth was ever more blessed with fertility of soil, advantages of commerce and manufactures, railways, water-courses, and seaboard, than our Southern States. Labor is in demand, markets are accessible, land is cheap, and in two or three staples they control the markets of the world. Let us elaborate this point by taking the State of North Carolina. By looking at the census we may see that North Carolina in 1860 had nearly a million of inhabitants, of which nearly 700,000 were free—the rest slaves. Allowing the natural increase of population to balance the waste of war, we may say that there are now in that State nearly a million of freemen and freedmen. The population is nearly all native—not more than 3,000 foreigners in the whole State. Ireland, which has sent so many of her children to us, giving New-York alone over 200,000, gives North Carolina but 850. Here then is a vast field for emigration. The climate, embracing the 34th and 36th parallels of latitude, includes the cotton and tobacco regions, and both of these staples have been successfully cultivated. North Carolina in 1860 raised 145,514 bales of cotton, less than any other Southern State but Florida and Virginia, balancing the account, however, by raising 7,593,976 pounds of rice, 32,853,250 pounds of tobacco, with live stock over thirty-one millions in value, a corn crop of 30,075,561 bushels, an oat crop of 2,781,860 bushels, a pea and bean crop of 1,932,204 bushels, almost the largest in the Union, next to the largest sweet potato crop, and the largest crops of wool and flax in the Southern States. The opportunities for profitably raising all these crops, as well as the early fruits, are many, from the fact that the farms of North Carolina are very near the markets of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York. The soil is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the grape, and the making of wine. The tar, turpentine and lumber interests of North Carolina—which will last as long as her long leafed yellow pines—are very valuable. The war prostrated them, and the industry and capital of white men must build them up. The highest mountains east of the Rocky Mountains, are in this State, and for four hundred miles the land slopes from the mountains, 7,000 feet high, down to the seacoast, giving a temperature remarkably equal, and capable of growing all manner of crops. The rate of mortality is less than in any of our New-England States or New-York. We must also remember the gold of North Carolina, the copper, coal and iron—and it is hard to see a better opportunity for labor in any part of the world.

When we add to this picture of North Carolina that drawn by Mr. Cabell, we can well echo his words, "to develop this patent and hidden wealth, the land cries out for labor." The idea that any permanent enmities can exist between the residents of the South and emigrants from the North is absurd. Let our people go there in a spirit of love and patriotism, and thus they will be received. Henceforth the legend on America's banner is Labor—the brawny arm holding hammer and plow—and by this sign we go forth to conquer. The South has her own share of this work to do. See to it friends—enemies but yesterday, but now, we trust, friends and brothers forever—see to it, that in this work of building up you leave no defect in the corner-stone. Dignify labor, exalt it, crown it with honor; do not seek to degrade and ruin any brother, whatever complexion or nation he may be, who lives as you live and earns his bread by the same divine dispensation. Let every man vote that works for his bread.

This is our platform, and from it we offer our hand to Mr. Cabell. Will he take it?

THE HUNGRY MEN IN WASHINGTON.

We learn from *The World* that Washington is just now honored with a delegation of hungry gentlemen whose personal wants are so urgent as to make them objects of charity. We have heard trustworthy news of these gentlemen, and it is proper that our readers should keep their eyes upon them. Upon the close of the session of the Albany Convention, the "leaders" who did not lead instantly determined to go to Washington and get enough from President Johnson to keep from starving. Their condition since the advent of Republicanism has been most deplorable. How they managed to live is a mystery—and particularly with a seedy newspaper which has ruined all its owners and is only saved from ruin now by writing romances and certifying to them as truth. After the adjournment of the Convention, a meeting of these leaders was held, and it was determined to see the President. He certainly had cold vigils enough to keep them from the Almshouse. The delay in this journey was occasioned by sheer necessity. Travel costs money, and the hungry gentlemen were sadly in need. Then it was proposed to put the whole party into a traveling show, to live at the different towns, and earn enough to help them along. Richmond was to take the character of Jack Bunbly, and talk sea-talk for the boys. Marble was to be the acrobat, and show how dexterously he could jump from one political pole to another. Tilden was to show a relic of the Chicago platform, and the identical saw and hammer with which he made it. Van Buren was to stand outside and take in the change, representing himself as the highly respectable manager. Enough money could not be raised to get a license, and so the project was abandoned.

Then they appealed to their friends. Barnard and Sweeney purchased a quantity of ham sandwiches and partly contributed a demijohn of the best Bourbon. Haskin very generously sent a box of cigars, as a token of peace, and made a contract with a highly respectable firm in Chatham-st. to furnish decent clothes for the party. The programme was arranged, and they started. It was to be impressed upon the mind of the President that these hungry men were the true and honored leaders of the hungry Democratic party, and in consideration of a small quantity of healthy and regular rations they would be loyal. Marble was to take the oath and have a pardon. They only wanted recognition, and their devotion would be as unbounded as their salaries. Chaney Burr was to be made Collector of the Port, Tilden District Attorney, Richmond Minister to Russia, Van Buren Postmaster, Sweeney Surveyor, and Boole Marshal. Comstock, Cassidy and Marble were to have whatever was to spare. Belmont was willing to take the new loan at ten per cent, and now that the war was over a demand was to be made for Jay Cooke's removal and the appointment of Belmont in his place. Barlow was to be Assistant Treasurer, an office which he expressly stipulated he could not hold unless his dear friends Benjamin and Slidell were pardoned. As for Haskin, he was to be entirely ruled out. He had told stories out of school, and was to be represented to Johnson as a very dangerous man, and not to be trusted. It was furthermore to be hinted (but this only incidental) that if a reconstruction of the Cabinet became necessary the Democracy of New-York would look with favor upon the appointment of Mr. Seymour as Secretary of State and Mr. Vallandigham as Secretary of War.

On arriving at Washington they were mistaken for Rebels and politely directed to the Attorney-General's office. A number of pardon-brokers followed them up the avenue and offered to have them polished off cheaply, but soon gave this up as a bad job. Marble offered a good advertisement and an editorial notice if he would "fix" the party, but this offer produced great concern, the broker insisting that his business would be ruined by such an endorsement and offered ten dollars to keep his name out of the paper. Upon going to the White House they finished the last of the sandwiches in the East Room and sent up their cards. The Private Secretary suggested amiably that an oath of allegiance would be of great service. This happy idea had occurred to them and they at once produced the documents, properly attested. Upon learning of their arrival the President directed them to be escorted to the kitchen and plentifully fed. The sight of good, warm food had a most peculiar effect upon these poor people, and, we understand, their expressions of gratitude brought tears to the eyes of the faithful domestics. Finally, they went upstairs, while the tearful domestic thoughtfully locked the cupboards. The President received them with much sympathy. Mr. Tilden in fitting terms expressed his thanks for the generous repast he had received, and proceeded to say that their condition was precisely that of a hundred thousand able Democrats in New-York whose wants were distressing. They came now to say on behalf of these suffering people that if the President would only intrust them with power they would repay him with intense devotion. The President said he had thought of attaching the New-York Democracy to the Freedmen's Bureau, and issuing regular rations to them, and suggested that Mr. Haskin should be a good person to deal them out. At this Mr. Marble suggested that Haskin did not have the confidence of the Democratic leaders, upon which the President slyly remarked that it so seemed from the way he had treated certain "leaders" compositions. Marble turned very red, and quietly got into a corner, where he proceeded to finish a very tempting chicken-wing which he had thoughtfully brought with him from the kitchen.

Thereupon Mr. Richmond, with a peculiar felicity of expression, which stamps him as one of the most accomplished conversationalists and dialecticians of the age, proceeded to explain to the President his position. He had been out of power, he said, and it worried his old heart to

see the Abolitionists eating up all the good things while so many manly and noble fellows were starving. As for principles, he, the Dean, was willing to be considered a Johnson man. He did not care what policy was adopted so, it paid. He would not be exorbitant, he added, but would give the President the whole regency (including Peter Caggar) very cheap. *The World* he would throw in, but as a friend would not force that upon Mr. Johnson. The President smiled and said he had heard of that newspaper's fatal friendships before, and asked if McClellan was still in Rome. The Dean said he was, and added that it was seriously considered to move the whole Regency to Rome. Macaroni was very cheap and "filling," he had heard, and a good filling could be made by playing upon musical instruments, accompanied by an intelligent and affectionate monkey, or hiring out as models for the artists. He was not much in the musical line, although Tilden was, but in the model line he knew he could not be surpassed as a subject for a fine historical picture. In conclusion, he remarked that the whole Northern Democracy was at the President's disposal if he only paid the price. The President then asked Mr. Richmond if he ever read the New Testament, and the Dean remarked that he had read a good deal of Jeremiah lately, as he found it suited his feelings. The President replied that he only asked because it is recorded that once upon a time a certain politician offered all the kingdoms of the earth in return for a pivial act of homage, and that—Our information comes abruptly to a close. We learn, however, that, when last seen, Richmond was sitting on the Treasury steps trying to find a certain part of the New Testament, while Marble was begging at the State Department for passports good for admission to the Roman Dominions.

NEGRO TROOPS—WHAT GEN. GRANT SAYS.

The Springfield Republican, a sort of Bunbury among New-England country newspapers, undertakes to settle the value of negro troops as follows:

"The truth about the matter is, that on several occasions the negro troops fought well. Taken together, they were not equal to the same number of white troops, and no reasonable man ever supposed they would be."

Would *The Republican* perhaps consider Gen. Grant a "reasonable man," his opinion being quite different on this point? Gen. Grant said of the negro troops: "For guard duty and picket duty, on the march and in an assault, I consider the negro troops surpassed by no soldiers in the world, and equalled by very few." "But," queried a listener, "does not that include all you can say of a soldier?" "Nearly, but not quite all," responded the Lieutenant-General; "What remains is, the ability to endure the steady pounding of a protracted campaign." "Yes," said another questioner, "but if the negroes are good for everything else, why not for that?" "I don't say they are not," rejoined Gen. Grant; "I only say they have not been tried."

The parties to that conversation were Gen. Grant, Edwin M. Stanton, and Henry Ward Beecher, and we had it from the lips of the latter. We don't think the negro troops are in need of a certificate, even from Gen. Grant, but we print the foregoing for the benefit of such papers as like to be sure of a respectable endorsement before they make up their opinions.

Some of our Democratic contemporaries are anxious to convince their readers that the emancipated blacks of the South are treated with the utmost consideration and kindness by the whites, and that all the statements of newspaper correspondents, or deliberate falsehoods told for a political purpose. In North Carolina, especially, it is declared that there is not the slightest disposition to maltreat the Freedmen, and if they are exposed to any suffering, it is the result of their own misconduct. The object is two-fold; first, that the policy which would remove all military force from the South may be generally acquiesced in; and secondly, that the blacks may be left, without either sympathy or protection, to the tender mercies of their white neighbors who will trample them under foot if not out of existence. But here is a bit of evidence which comes, not from correspondents of Northern newspapers, but from North Carolina Justices of the Peace, appointed to office by Gov. Holden. We learn—but that is from a correspondent—that on the day referred to "the scene was a terrible one, the negroes trying to escape and the mob pursuing." The Justices say:

"To the proper Military Authorities of the United States: We the undersigned, Justices of the Peace for Cabarrus County, appointed by Gov. Holden, would respectfully represent:

"That from the acts of violence and outrage this day committed upon the negroes in the town of Concord, it being a day appointed by an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau to meet them here, we feel that civil authority is as yet inadequate for their protection and the peace of society."

"We therefore beg that military force be at once sent here."

"JOHN F. J. P., and Commissioner for Cabarrus."
"ALEX. BLACKWELL, J. P."
"ALBION FISK, J. P."
"NICHOLAS COOK, J. P."
"W. M. COLEMAN, Acting County Sol."

Will *The World* tell us what it thinks of the power of the civil authorities in Concord, N. C., to protect the Freedmen?

A newspaper (Copperhead) finds it difficult to understand the logic of *THE TRIBUNE* in reference to our proposition that the Government has the right to insist upon manhood suffrage in the South, while at the same time we do not admit the propriety of its interfering with the States in the North. In the first place, the States in the North entered into a contract when the Union was created, and kept it. The South entered into the same contract, and broke it. Among the penalties for this infidelity we emancipated the slaves, took possession of the State Government, and insisted upon a complete purification before the States are again admitted. Apart from any question of moral duty, this is the right of a conqueror. If the South had conquered, we presume it would have established Slavery everywhere, just as we abolished it everywhere. So with manhood suffrage. Our triumph as conquerors gave us the right as well

as the power, and however harsh this proposition may seem nevertheless it is a law as sacred as any known among men. There is no similarity between a State like New-York and a "State" like Virginia. Indeed, in using the term State we use it as a courtesy. If we have no power to demand manhood suffrage then we have no power whatever, and all our deeds have been usurpations. We had no right to abolish Slavery, to make war, to confiscate property, to divide Virginia into two States, thus really doubling that section's senatorial power—and every extraordinary manifestation of power is a usurpation.

A paper called *The Times*, published in Richmond, finds it pleasant and profitable to abuse *THE TRIBUNE* in language recalling the best days of the Davis dominion. It is understood that the editor of *The Times* is P. H. Aylett, formerly District-Attorney under Davis, who made himself conspicuous during the war by libeling and confiscating the property of Union men, at which business he is reported to have made a good deal of money. Just now his particular business is to take care of the boots of Governor Pierpont, and abuse the Radicals. His attention to Pierpont's boots arises from his natural anxiety to be pardoned. His abuse of the Radicals suits the "healthy" loyalty of the South. Our worst wish for Mr. Aylett is that he may do his duty by the Governor's boots and in good time receive his pardon. If he finds abuse of *THE TRIBUNE* makes him subscribers, let him continue that abuse and grow rich and prosper.

There are Republican journals in the distressing predicament of people who sit on the fence. They wish to act with the policy of the Government, which has power and office, and at the same time do not wish to quarrel with the honest sense of the people. So they content their souls by saying that while they favor manhood suffrage, the South never would consent to it as a "condition precedent" of readmission. We happen to have the authority of a very noted Southerner—one who went into the war at the beginning and remained until the end—for saying that at any time during the first two months succeeding Lee's surrender manhood suffrage might have been proclaimed without a murmur of dissent. These fence people and mossy politicians created this Southern feeling by pandering to it.

Mr. Judah Benjamin and his letter to *The Times* seem to be rated at about their true value by our English friends. *The Spectator* closes a curt paragraph with the remark that "Mr. Benjamin, like Mr. Lawley, forgets conveniently enough why the cartel of exchange was not carried out—namely, because the Confederate authorities refused to treat negro soldiers as prisoners of war. We can well believe what he tells us, that Mr. Davis consistently opposed the more cruel policy toward the prisoners urged upon him by some of his advisers—for example, by Mr. Benjamin."

Now that the war is over, say the peace-men, it would be wrong for the President to exercise any war power to force the Southern States to do justice to the negro—or interfere with "the rights of the States." Well, if the war is over, why have these Military Commissions, and why allow the Secretary of War to announce that the Rebellion "has not been officially announced or treated, either directly or indirectly, as a thing of the past." This we think is a dangerous assumption of power, but it shows to what a slight plight the peace-men are reduced in their desires to be well with both sides.

A day or two since we quoted Brownlow of Tennessee as saying in his paper that he "regretted the necessity" for a Union man to shoot in broad daylight a Rebel named Cox. Previously we saw that in Knoxville a Rebel had shot a Union man with whom he had a quarrel. A Union mob lashed him to a wayside tree. Now we hear of a band of guerrillas robbing and murdering promiscuously. This is dreadful. When shall we hear no more of blood-shedding. The shooting of a man like the Rebel Cox, by an unpunished assassin, and the leading newspaper "regretting" its "necessity," would seem to us, without having more than a superficial knowledge of the facts, to be just the way to bring into active motion on the surface all the leas of the Rebellion and stimulate outrage and murder. We want a stern and a just hand in Tennessee.

One of the "arguments" in favor of trial by military court-martials is that the military gentlemen hurry things up, while the civil courts drag along interminably. A military court has been trying Champ Ferguson forty days and the trial "is still far from being concluded." There are few civil courts that could beat that.

MEXICO.

Acapulco Occupied by the French—Withdrawal of the Forces of Alvarez.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 25, 1865.

The steamer Sacramento has arrived from the Pacific. She brings dates from Acapulco to the 17th inst. The French war ships had landed 500 soldiers and taken possession of the town. Alvarez had previously withdrawn his forces, amounting to 1,500 men, easily equipped and short of ammunition, but very enthusiastic. The majority of the Mexican population had followed him. He was confident of maintaining the cause of Juarez throughout the interior of Queretaro.

ADVENTURES OF A FAST WOMAN.

A Cyprian Steals \$6,400, and Goes to Boston—Her History in That City—She is Robbed of a Portion of the Money—Final Recovery of Less than Half the Original Amount by the Fast Owner.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1865.

A dashing young woman named Nellie Otis, alias Purdie, has been arrested here for the larceny of \$6,400 in money and Government bonds. From a man in New-York, on Friday night last, The woman arrived in Boston on Monday, and created considerable excitement among the sporting fraternity, exhibiting \$2,000 at a time, selling the races and betting for 32 hours at a time, and making a fortune. She placed \$3,000 in the hands of a young man to keep for her, and upon refusing to return \$2,700 of it, she made a complaint at the Police Office. The man was found, and \$2,500 recovered. She was supposed to be the right owner. The man from whom the money was stolen was in New-York then made his appearance, and recovered less than one-half of the \$6,400, but refuses to prosecute the woman.